

Name:	Farm No./Tract No.:				
Address:	Field Number(s):				
Assisted by:	Financial Assistance Program:				
Date:	Contract Number:				
<b>Practice Purpose:</b> To maintain, develop, or improve wetland habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, fur-bearers, or other wetland dependent or associated flora and fauna.					
Habitat type:   Tidal Wetland  Nontidal Wetland  Pond  Shallow Water Area  Riparian Corridor  Other  The area will be managed to provide habitat for the following wildlife: (check all that apply) Dabbling Ducks  Geese  Shorebirds, Wading Birds  Songbirds  Fur-bearers Frogs, Turtles  Other  Permit required?  Yes  No					
Associated Practices					
This practice may be applied alone or in combination with other supporting Delaware conservation practice standards to provide the following habitat elements: (check all that apply)  Food for the desired wildlife species  Cover for nesting, feeding, resting, protection, and/or travel corridors  Water  The following practices are needed, and have been or will be implemented: (check all that apply)  Conservation Cover (327)  Pond (378)  Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)  Riparian Forest Buffer (391)  Shallow Water Development and Management (646)  Structure for Water Control (587)  Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)  Wetland Restoration (657)  Other practices (specify):  No associated practices are needed.					
Practice Specifications					
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management Layout					
Practice location(s) is/are shown on the conservation plan map.					

Management Specifications				
Management requirements are provided as follows:				
Fact sheet(s) or wildlife habitat management plan (attached)				
Other specifications (described below)				
Water Level Management				
Natural – Allow natural precipitation and drying cycles to control the water level.				
☐ Will be used on acres ☐ Optional on acres ☐ Not used				
Active – Utilize water control structures and/or water pumps to control the water level. (check all that apply)  Will be used on acres				
Drawdown gradually starting: over: weeks				
Re-flood gradually starting: over: weeks, to manage food access at water depth: inches				
Return control structure to normal (full) position no later than:				
• For drawdown with box inlets, remove a board and wait a few days before removing the next one. For pipe inlets, rotate the pipe downward a few inches at a time. Reverse the procedure for gradual re-flooding.				
• The earlier the water control structure is set to the normal (full) position, the greater the potential to capture runoff and prevent nutrients and sediments from leaving the site.				
Leave the site flooded through the winter.				
Vegetation Management				
Natural – Allow natural succession to occur; no active management or maintenance.				
☐ Will be used on acres ☐ Optional on acres ☐ Not used				
<b>Perennial Herbaceous</b> – Maintain perennial grasses, sedges, rushes, and other herbaceous plants to provide food and cover.				
☐ Will be used on acres ☐ Optional on acres ☐ Not used				
If needed, spot mow or burn occasionally to reduce encroachment of trees and shrubs. Flash grazing by livestock may also be used.				
Trees/Shrubs – Maintain a predominance of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants to provide food and cover.				
☐ Will be used on acres ☐ Optional on acres ☐ Not used				
• If needed, less desirable species (e.g., sweetgum, red maple) may be selectively removed or girdled.				

Vegetation Management (continued)				
Moist Soil Management – Disturbance to encourage naturally-occurring annual moist-soil plants.				
☐ Will be used on acres ☐ Optional on acres ☐ Not allowed/used				
Every three years, lightly disk the pool area at the start of the growing season (after drawdown).				
• Do not fertilize the moist-soil area. Natural moist-soil plants do not need additional fertilizer.				
Annual Crops – Plant food plots or leave areas of unharvested grain crops to provide food for wildlife.				
☐ Will be used on acres ☐ Optional on acres ☐ Not allowed/used				
Plant the following annual crops for waterfowl: (specify site prep, planting method, species or mix, and lbs/ac)				
Fertilize only if needed, based on a soil test.				
To the extent possible, minimize the use of pesticides on the site. Most annuals weeds (except for noxious weeds or invasive plants) are acceptable and are readily utilized as food by waterfowl.				
<ul> <li>Utilize water level management to control waterfowl access to seed. Mowing or knocking-down of mature seed- bearing plants in areas where waterfowl will be hunted is considered baiting and is illegal under federal and state law.</li> </ul>				
Crop Residue Management – Flood residue from harvested crops for waterfowl use.				
☐ Will be used on acres ☐ Optional on acres ☐ Not used				
Plant and harvest conventional row crops, as usual.				
To the extent possible, minimize the use of pesticides on the site.				
Additional Recommendations/Notes				

Operation and Maintenance (check all that apply)						
Inspect the management area periodically (at least annually) to determine whether the desired vegetation is present in suitable quantity, quality, and distribution to meet the objectives of the project.						
☐ Inspect all embankments and structures at least once per year and after every major storm. Promptly remove trash and obstructions, fix leaks, and make other repairs as needed.						
☐ Maintain buffers to reduce sedimentation and provide wildlife cover. On grassy buffers and embankments, spot mow or burn infrequently (not more than once every 2 to 3 years) if needed to reduce encroachment of trees and shrubs. To protect ground-nesting wildlife, do not mow or burn between April 15 and August 15.						
Control noxious weeds and other invasive plants by spot treatment, using mechanical methods or approved herbicides. Control of noxious weeds is required by state law. Noxious weed control can be conducted during the primary nesting season (April 15 to August 15), but may require prior approval if the site is enrolled in a financial assistance program. Contact your local weed control specialist concerning recommendations for spot-treating the weed problem.						
Deter colonization of undesirable plants (e.g., cocklebur, phragmites, cattails, red maple, sweetgum) by conducting regular site inspections and spot treatment (using mechanical methods or approved herbicides). If undesirable plants become established, disk 2 or 3 times by mid-summer, then immediately flood (if possible) until the following spring.						
Nuisance animals such as beavers and muskrats may be removed in accordance with state game regulations. Geese can be discouraged by minimizing areas of open water and promoting the growth of tall vegetation in the wetland and buffer.						
Avoid noisy activities, such as mowing or use of recreational vehicles, in or near the wetland when waterfowl are present. To the extent possible, do not allow livestock and other domestic animals to have uncontrolled access to the site.						
Avoid the use of pesticides on the site to prev	Avoid the use of pesticides on the site to prevent harm to wildlife that use the wetland area.					
Acceptable uses (e.g., flash grazing, cropping, timber production, hunting, nature preserve, etc.) and time of year or frequency of use restrictions, if any (list):						
Other requirements, or follow-up needed (describe):						
Plan Approval						
Certified Planner Signature	Title		Date			
Plan Received and Accepted						
Client Signature		Date				
Certification of Practice Completion						
This Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management Practice has been implemented and meets the requirements of Delaware NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 644. Any changes to the planned practice are noted in Practice Specifications.						
Certified Planner Signature	Title		Date			